

#### REMARKS

The Title has been changed to correct typographical errors therein.

The claims have been amended to more clearly define the invention as disclosed in the written description. In particular, the claims have been amended for clarity.

The Examiner has objected to claim 15 as containing a typographical error. Applicants have reviewed claim 15 and have not been able to find such a typographical error.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-13, 16 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0136533 to Ando et al. in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0204848 to Cheng et al. The Examiner has further rejected claims 14 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ando et al. in view of Cheng et al., and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0012562 to Lawandy et al.

The Ando et al. publication discloses an optical disc for storing moving pictures with text information and apparatus using the disc, in which text information is recorded onto an optical disc together with the corresponding motion pictures.

The Cheng et al. publication discloses managing record events, in which a user may indicate a desire to record all programs having a particular attribute, and the apparatus searches the (EPG) guide data to find these programs and schedule (for recording) those programs matching the particular attribute.

The Examiner has indicated that Ando et al. discloses "a comparator" [MPU 101] compares a primary text information as "a recorded search instruction" stored in "a recordable medium [10] with program information on the receivable programs and the primary text information as "a recorded search instruction" stored in "the recordable medium [10] (Ando, (§0028 to §0032), (1103 to §107) and §10130 to §1145)".

It is unclear what the Examiner is indicating as being disclosed by Ando et al. However, regardless, it is not what is being claimed in claim 1. In particular, claim 1 includes the limitations "the recordable medium comprises a pre-recorded search instruction" and "a comparator for comparing the pre-recorded search instruction on the recordable medium with program information on the receivable programs".

In particular, Ando et al. indicates, at paragraph [0028]

"To achieve the second object, a recording apparatus according to the present invention uses an optical disc (10) having a management area (RTR\_VMG in FIG. 13E) and a data area (1012 to 1016 in FIG. 13D) in which one or more programs have been recorded, the management area (RTR\_VMG) including a sequence management table (ORG\_PGCI or UD\_PGCIT) for managing the sequence of the programs and a program management table (PGI) for managing the programs."

It should be noted that while the optical disc includes a management area, it also includes a data area in which the program(s) is recorded. There is no disclosure that the management area information is "pre-recorded" on the recordable medium, and that the management area information is used to find, among the receivable programs, the program to be recorded.

Further, Ando et al. discloses, at paragraph [0130]:

"First, when receiving a video-recording instruction, the main MPU section 101 reads the management data from the disc drive 102 and determines a writing area. Then, the MPU section 101 sets the management area so that the determined area may be written into and sets the write start address of the video data in the disc drive 102, thereby preparing for data recording (step ST1)."

Again, there is no disclosure or suggestion of "comparing the pre-recorded search instruction on the recordable medium with program information on the receivable programs". Rather, Ando et al. determines if there is available space on the recordable medium.

The Examiner indicates that Cheng et al. "illustrates other record events [232] as a smart record event wherein the user indicates that he or she desires to record all programs that have a "particular one of the receivable programs matches the recorded search instruction stored in the recordable medium". (Cheng, ¶0035, ¶0036)."

Applicants would like to note that Cheng et al. actually discloses a system in which a user may indicate a desire to record all programs having a particular attribute, and the apparatus searches the (EPG) guide data based on the user-inputted program attribute, to find these programs and schedule (for recording) those programs matching the particular attribute.

However, Applicants submit that Cheng et al. does not disclose the desired program attribute being search information pre-recorded on the recordable medium.

The Lawandy et al. publication discloses marking and authenticating articles, in which paragraph [0088] therein states:

"The markings 432 recorded in the coating 450 are preferably visible to the unaided human eye when illuminated with suitable light. Therefore, the marking 432 can provide for clear identification of the article 420 by means of display of information that may be interpreted by a user, such as a logo. In another embodiment, such as in the case of optical media 420, a marking 432 provided on the read side can be used to display identity information, such as a digital watermark 435, wherein other necessary information, such as an instruction for a user, may remain intact on the non-read side of the optical media 420."

Applicants submit that while Lawandy et al. discloses a record carrier containing "markings", there is no disclosure or suggestion that these markings comprise the pre-recorded search instructions, as explicitly claimed in claim 14.

In view of the above, Applicants believe that the subject invention, as claimed, is not rendered obvious by the prior art, either individually or collectively, and as such, is patentable thereover.

Applicants believe that this application, containing claims 1-17, is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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